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CONFIDENTIAL ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column. A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment. Officer Designations should be used in To column. Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column. Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry. For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

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la 2677th Regiment De tachment OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES ORIGINAL REPORT NO. GR-725 COUNTRY Clandostine circular distributed SUBJECT DATE OF REPORT 3 July 1945 **FVALUATION** in Buc'arost Documentary CONFIRMATION) SUPPLE!EMT SOURCE CORRECTION SUB SOURCE DATE OF INFORMATION circa 25 June HULERER OF PAGES PLACE OF ORIGIN Romania MICROFILMED ATTACHUENTS THEATRE. FEB 2 5 1963 THEATRE DISTRIBUTION DOC. MICRO. SER COMPAND ST DS Rop (Izm) ACC=OS (1) Appendix A is a translation of a typewritten Rumanian circular which has been distributed clandestinely in Bucharest. It purports 200-8115 (7) to be a copy of an article appearing in a British publication called By Carrie: "The bekly hovion." Bc. Lerado Comment: It has not been possible to Parme vorify the source of the article. However, it is believed that it is similar to a previous clandestine leaflet which London Paris quoted an article from the Ihnehester Geardian critical of the political sit-Bolyburg icultacton uation in Rumania but which distorted 11:ON (20) the text and actually fabricated information not in the original text. See GR-672 of 16 June 1945. / Uhens C-2 CS 0-2 PF 0-5 LFFC /I.TOL/.D MIU JICATED 1:0.1 I(U) O/F /A (3) BE (I el E) DIT AFTIC "ilra (6) Encl CONFIDENTIAL

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(British Publication)

"The Heekly Review"

Number which appeared on 5 April 1945.

Rumania some time ago had a form of government composed of all democratic parties. The first government of this type under General Sanatescu signed the Armictics with the Allies on 23 August 1944.

War specialists and representatives participated in that government as well as exponents of the four principal political groups; the Liberals, National Peasants, Social Democrats and Communists. The first two groups are influential organisations which undoubtedly have the support of the great majority of the population. On the other hand, the Communists were never an important element in Rumania, and represented only a negligible fraction of the population even of the working classes. In spite of this, immediately after the formation of the government, two pro-Communist groups arose: the so-called "Tloughmen's Erent" under The Great which was to carry on activity among the rural population, and the Great syndicates" under Er. Raccasa. The Communist Party under Process Syndicates under Er. Raccasa. The Communist Party under Process Syndicates (MD) to which the socialists also athered rather reluctantly. This Front which the Communists had a decisive majority was consolidated by experienced Communist-agents sent from Moscow. Among these agents was and Paulor, a well-known leader of the Komintern who had lived 12 years in Russian and obtained Soviet citizenship and Wasileling, a Rumgarian and also a Soviet citizen, as tell as many other persons

General Senatescu resigned following pressure from the END, and a new government was formed under General Endescu in which the END obtained six places; the National Peacents five and the Liberals four. This was the first step towards the installation of Communist control in the country.

In January 1945, the Minister of Communications, Cheorehiu-Dei, and Ann Pauler left for Moscov where they received detailed instructions as to future activity. The result of these instructions was that a compaign was started against Prime Minister Radescu and Tr. Maniu, the leader of the Mational Peasant Party, accusing them of tolerating "fascist" cloments.

At the same time,/were organized in the Capital and throughout the country. Those who took part in the demonstrations were paid 2,000 lel per head by the Communists. Soviet troops also took part at those riots in many places, as for example at Constantza. Cases were registered in which Soviet officers and soldiers of the Red Army made provocative speeches to the people. The voice of the public was smothered as the printing plants, frightened of the Communists, refused to print matter condemning FMD methods.

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CONTIDENTIAL

GR-725

Directly after the Grimean Conference this activity reached its culminating point.

During the riot of 24 February, Prime Minister Radescu was fired at, which fact forced the government to take measures. This was the moment chosen by Esseev for a direct intervention by the Soviet government. On 26 February, the Vice Forcign Commisar, Vyshinski arrived in Bucharest and demanded an immediate andience with the King. He declared that Russia did not support the Radescu government, was in fact against it, and asked with all energy for the formation of a new government which... The King replied that the national will could only be expressed by a free election and the government intended to bring this about without delay. Vyshinski, surprised by this affirmation, threatened the King that he would force him to abdicate.

The King gave in under prosourc, and deposing Ceneral Redescu, entrusted the formation of a new government to Prince Stirbey. The latter was the first who, in 1944, began negotiations for an armistice and an approach to British representatives. But for this very reason hoscow looks assumed at him. Several days later, a new cabines was formed under Dr. Groza, the leader of the "Ploughmen's Front". The Communists obtained the majority of the seats in the new government and besides the frime Ministership they hold the portfolios of Interior, Mar, Justice and the new Ministry of Propagands.

Apart from the FID which had obtained 14 of the 28 seats in the Grozz government, there is another small dissident group of the Liboral Party under the leadership of the present Vice, Prime Minister Tütärescu.

. Tätärescu is well-known for the fact that as Prime Minister in 1940 he renowneed British guarantees and chose the path of collaboration with Hitler. He and his collaborators are in a great measure responsible for the installation of a dictatorship in Rumania. 'Ifter the capitulation of Rumania, his name was added to the list of those guilty for the country's disaster.

Now this same man, a collaborationist friend of Gormany and a supporter of dictatorships, holds one of the key positions in the democratic government of Dr. Groza, while his fore-runner, General Radesou, who by order of the Germans spent 5 years in a concentration camp for his pro-allied sympathies, was forced to hide to save his life at the British Legation. Others such as Enniu and Bratianu, loyal and tried friends of England and Ryance, have seen their names added to the black list.

At the present moment, the whole of Rumania is under sowere Soviet military control. The Rumanian irmy has either been disarmed or sent to the front and the police have also been disarmed. Some days after the arrival of Commissar Vyshinski at a Rumanian port, 3,000 NKVD agents, well equipped, also arrived. They will help Great to "purge" the country of those who oppose the new regime and the firm installation of Communict power.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

NUMBER

A-58882

COUNTRY

Rumania

ORIGINAL RPT.

GR-725

SUBJECT

Clandestine Circular Distributed in Bucharest

DATE OF INFO. DATE OF RPT.

Circa 25 June 1945

ORIGIN

Rumania '

MICROFILMED

STRIBUTED

8 July 1945 18 July 1945

THEATRE

MEDIO.

FEB 2 5 1963

UPPLEMENT

GR-672; A-58185

SOURCE SUB SOURCE EVALUATION

Documentary

DOC. MICRO. SER.

IO. OF PAGES

ATTACHMENTS 1 - 2 pp.

APPENDIX A is a trenslation of a typewritten Russmian circular which has been distributed clendestinely in Bucharest... It purports to be a copy of an article appearing in a British publication called "The Weekly Review".

Comment: It has not been possible to verify the source of the article. However, it is believed that it is similar to a previous clandestine leaflet which quoted an article from the Manchester Guardian oritical of the political situation in Rumania but which distorted the text and actually fabricated information not in the original text. See GR-672, A-58185 of 16 June 1945.

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The King gave in under pressure, and deposing General Radesou, entrusted the formation of a new government to Prime Stirbey. The latter was the first who, in 1944, began negotiations for an armistice and an approach to British representatives. But for this very reason Moscow looks askance at him. Several days later, a new cabinet was formed under Dr. Groza, the leader of the "Floughmen's Front". The Communists obtained the majority of the seats in the new government and besides the Prime Ministership they held the portfolios of Interior, Mar. Justice and the new Ministery of Propaganda.

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Attachment

Office of Strategic Services

GR-725

- 2

APPRINTX A

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